NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, JANUARY 28, 1853. The late DERBY Ministry went out upon an incidental point connected with the budget which Mr. D'ISRAELI had submitted. This would have led to the inference that the party could not form a better or more acceptable budget, if it were not well known that the Cabinet had actually had under consideration a financial scheme of a very different character, and one that might very probably have obtained a majority in its favor. But it was not a "compensation" budget. The very feature of Mr. D'ISRAELI's plan which would have made it acceptable to the country rendered it unpalatable to the little knot of bigoted Protectionists with whom he was compelled to take counsel. Having come into power pledged to do something for the relief of the landed interest, they felt bound to make the attempt. With this view they forced upon Mr. D'ISBARLI the reduction of the malt tax, and spoiled his budget. When the hopelessly impracticable character of their scheme became apparent, the next idea of the Protectionist chiefs was to tie their unpopular budget round the neck of their able first lieutenant, and throw him overboard, as a peace of-

fering to the offended powers, and then to fill his vacant

He felt that he constituted the strength of the Govern-

ment, and he determined that his colleagues should be-

come acquainted with their weakness. The remarkable speech with which the Chancellor of was devoted entirely to an elaborate and successful display of his own ability as a financier and an administraor. It is a curious fact that, except the LORD CHANCEL-LOR and Mr. D'ISRABLI, there is not one member of the viously have possessed. And it is another curious fact that neither Lord St. LEONARDS nor Mr. D'ISRAELI owed any thing to their antecedents; they were both self-made men-the one the son of a small tradesman, the other the son of a literary gentleman of small property; their sucoffice with a very increased reputation and popularity. though we admit that it is not entirely without founda-French fashion, in this country; but it is possible that a poultry, or oxen. twofold danger may be "looming in the distance," such for instance as a violent "no popery" excitement, or any nostications respecting the next grain harvest. Tens of other cry of the moment which might make the existing thousands of people in England would be glad to know Government unpopular; such an occasion the vigilant what has been the effect of the rains of the last five months leader of the Opposition would be ready to take advan- on the agriculture of these islands. There is no doubt tage of, and to walk into power at a moment of strong great mischief has been done, but the question is, how

ly circumscribed in this country that even such an event any one knows how much autumn-sowing was prevented could not produce any very injurious result. But it must by the rains. Some persons say one-third, others onebe recollected that, though the legal power of a Minister half, others two-thirds. Is not this ignorance wonderful? may be narrowly restricted, the power both for good and It is not ridiculous; it is culpable—culpable in a Govfor evil which he derives from the support of party spirit ernment not to remedy it, culpable in a people to submit and even of party discipline is very great; too great, in- to it. If it were a question bearing upon trade or manudeed, to be lodged in any but the most patriotic and scru- factures, it would, in some degree, be remedied. But pulous hands. With such support one British Minister we are always groping in vain and in the dark as respects rebellion: a third loaded the country with its present terest needs relief, and here it is where a "free trade" D'INNABLI injustice, but we must say that the day, if it dred thousands of landowners; and, at the same time. House of Commons will be likely to prove a bad day for to production. The Daily News says:

But by a great portion of the British public-there is a dreaded. This large party see a reckless and vindictive political adventurer, with a large and most efficient army fame and for the interests of the kingdom would be to esunder his control, who is constantly watching this country across the narrow strait, which a steamer can pass of agricultural statistics. The thing must be done, and in ninety minutes. Should our Government be at any time embarrassed or broken up by a sudden and skilful movement of the Opposition, would not such a moment prove a real or fancied opportunity for an unexpected attack from without? The couchant tiger beyond the chan- by Lord MALMESBURY and M. DE TUBGOT. The Times says: nel might seize such an occasion for his long-meditated

Such are the perils prevalent in the imaginations of a think the dangers alarmingly urgent; they are, however, sufficiently evident and possible to render a lack of due lic mind, but not as one in which we participate, we submit it to your notice.

Thinking men of all parties in England have long foreseen the approach of the time when a reorganization of the frame-work and constitution of the Established Church will be absolutely necessary. We find by public an- He was clearly in the right. Looking merely to the nouncement that a new ecclesiastical movement of a most | treaty as proposed to him, he was perfectly entitled to interesting and important character is in contemplation. A society, consisting of a large number of influential elergymen and laymen, has been formed for the purpose of effecting a thoroughly conservative reform in the government of the Church of England. The principal objects sought to be accomplished are as follow:

"That no clergyman shall hold more than one living. and that he shall be resident thereon; that every attempt to sell a presentation to a living shall be punished by confiscation of the said patronage to the parish, and every clerical delinquent by a deprivation of holy orders; that no clergyman shall fill the office of a civil magistrate; that all canonries, deaneries, and prebendal stalls shall be abolished, and their revenue applied to the general purposes of the church; that the property of the church shall be administered by a board of commissioners, composed exclusively of lay churchmen appointed by Government, and subject on all points to the investigation of Parliament; that patrons shall submit the names of six persons to the congregation that one may be chosen thereupon as the incumsent, each of the six so nominated to perform duty one whole Sunday before the election; that livings now in the gift of the Crown, bishops, and other church dignitaries shall be withdrawn from the same, and the future occupiers of the said livings be chosen by the communicant members of the congregation : that there shall be one hundred dioceses, the sam divided as equally as possible; that each diocese be divided into four districts, each district to be presided over by an archdeacon as an assistant bishop; annual meeting shall take place of the clergy and churchwardens in each diocese, in the proportion of one-half of each, presided over by the bishop, to take into considera-tion the spiritual state of the diocese; a report of the same to be submitted to a general council of the church, meeting in June every year, and consisting of the arch-bishops, bishops, and lay delegates from each diocesan synod, who shall decide upon all matters of doctrine and discipline. It is also proposed that curates shall be paid £150 a year, country incumbents £250 a year, town incumbents £350 a year, archieacons £750 a year, bishops \$2,000 a year, the Archbishop of York £4,000 a year, and the Archbishop of Canterbury £5,000 a year; that church rates, marriage and baptismal fees, and Easter offerings be abolished; and that the bishops shall cease their attendance in the House of Lords. The new society is to bear the name of 'The Ecclesiastical Reform

John Bull, although generally a cheerful sort of perespations of coming evil, it would to a certain degree be pliances of war. Let an enemy's fleet approach the har- tor, and Minister at War. Other symptoms of the com-

spreading gloom over the otherwise happy family meal. on paper. It is really touch and go. For instance, this very morning we have long tirades ing its production. Another ground of uncertainty is wholesale destroyers the price paid for a victory would respecting the amount, even the sufficiency, of the home | be incalculable. Douglas Jerrold says; growth of wool. There is a vague supposition among the manufacturers that they are consuming beyond the illustrated in every page of history, seems to be this: that limits of production; but, do all they can, they cannot make out whether it is so or not; they know what they make out whether it is so or not; they know what they consume, but they cannot obtain the statistics of wool-growing. In one of the most important of the uses and the sword and buckler took its place, war came and went ends of Government, that of furnishing the knowledge of home statistics as respects produce, Great Britain is most culpably deficient. No one knows the quantity either If, with that invention, war became more destructive, it ceased to be the normal condition of mankind. It grew for any particular crop-all is guess, random calculation, blundering speculation, and often very unlooked-for and unfortunate results. The "Daily News," in commenting upon the subject, says:

"Why, in the ancient days, when the Romans set u place with a new adherent, who would bring them some our first woollen manufacture at Winchester, and whe accession of strength. Mr. D'ISRAELI, however, was not they sent such specimens home of our primitive Southdisposed to play the part of a victim in such a sacrifice. down short wool that their Emperors would dress in no more adequate knowledge of means and ends in regard to wool-growing than there is now. When again, centuries later, the great Alfred's god-mother used to entice her darling boy to bring his 'boke' and read by her side the Exchequer closed the debate on the Ministerial side as she span; when long wool, as we see by this, was dichief businesses of the country to know how the sheep went on; how many died in hard winters, and how much wool was growing within the range of certain markets. When Edward IV. allowed his sister Margaret to make late Ministry who did not lose during his brief tenure of office whatever reputation as a politician he might presister knew very well how much sheep-breeding might be allowed for exportation over and above what was wanted for home use. But we have no knowledge of the sort now. We are more ignorant of the statistics of sheep than our own fathers and grandfathers were."

There is not in England, as in some foreign Governcossful progress in life under such circumstances is infi- ments, a Minister of Commerce, but the functions of such nitely more to their credit than if they had "all the a Minister are discharged by the Board of Trade, and blood of all the Howards" coursing through their veins. with much increased, though very far from complete, effect. There can be no doubt that Mr. D'ISRABLI retired from Since the creation of the statistical department in 1832. the business of that department is to obtain and prepare Some of our journals, and those not friendly to Mr. D'Is- statistical information, to be laid before Parliament. In RABLI'S particular views, say that at the present moment spite of great errors, such as might perhaps be expected he is by far the most politically popular man in the king- to occur, the institution has been of inestimable value; dom. We cannot exactly subscribe to this opinion, al- and now the same thing must be done for agriculture as this department is doing for trade. As respects wool tion. We do not, however, fear his popularity as some the interests not only of the agriculturist but also of the people do. They dread the connexion of that popularity manufacturer are at stake. If Prince Albert were to with an amazing stock of acuteness, and any possible promote a plan for procuring agricultural statistics, he amount of unscrupulous application of ends to means. would do a far greater good to farming and farmers than We have not the least dread of coups d'état, after the he will ever effect by breeding any number of prize pigs,

Again: we are beginning to deal in very gloomy progmuch? The uncertainty produces much uneasiness, and It may be said that the power of a Minister is so close- must cause mischievous speculations. We doubt whether drove America into revolution, and another Ireland into agricultural facts. Here it is where the agricultural in burden of debt; a fourth carried Catholic emancipation. Government can truly grant "protection" to the great and a fifth free-trade. We have not any desire to do Mr. body of land cultivators, and not merely to the few hunever arrive, which shall see such a powerful and vindictive promote the best interests of free trade by spreading a personage at the head of a reactionary majority in the knowledge of the real condition of the country in regard

> We cannot go on in this wa osperous management of their affairs. The best thing that a new Home Secretary could do for his own That was virtually settled when the corn laws were repealed.

> Nearly all the London Journals contain laudatory nrticles respecting the course pursued by the United States Government in relation to the Cuban treaty as proposed

never accept this island, is simply folly. All we can do, or expect, or hope, is that their Government will not considerable portion of the British public. We cannot abandon those great landmarks of public law arising out of the immutable principles of morality and justice, or disregard the lighter but useful rules of international quity, to acquire even such a prize. All foes of slaver precaution inexcusable. As a pressing phase of the pub- in America, too, will hope that Cuba may not be annexed FILLMORE and Mr. EVERETT have not lost sight o excellent and admirable example."

The Inquirer says: Mr. EVERETT used his opportunity to the uttermost. say very little about the piratical expeditions, and argue question on general principles, whether America ought for all time, and under all circumstances, to be debarred from holding Cuba, and whether the precious equivalent offered by France and England was worth her having. His letter to M. DE SARTIGES is not in the style which we are accustomed to hear diplomatic personages use in Europe. Eloquent, argumentative, and historical t is: sometimes running into disquisition; always open, like every thing American, to the charge of being But the quality which makes it striking in our eyes is the distinctness, the frankness, and the boldness with which it asserts American claims, enunciates the rules of American policy, and vindicates American principles. After a striking resume of the progress of the power of the United States, the gradual elimination of the French and Spanish rule from the American continent, and the that ' there never was an extension of territory more na-

turally or justifiably made, ') the writer continues.
"No doubt this is all admirably reasoned. But why
was occasion given to Mr. Everett to read us such a lec-The Executive of the States had already given assurances of its determination to put down every unauthorized attack upon Cuba. Could it be supposed for an instant that the President would fall into Lord Malmesoury's trap, and concede more than we had the least right to claim, in order to give the semblance of a guarantee for the fulfilment of his previous assurances? means: and the proud republic, secure in her isolati and her power, is not slow to let the whole world see the position which she is disposed to take. Lord Malmesbury cannot maintain international law by such means. question for him to consider was, how far England bound to compel the United States to fulfil their President's assurances with regard to Cuba, in the event of their showing an opposite disposition. Mr. Everett's language on this head is quite satisfactory, and we sincerely hope that no such question as that alluded to may ever come practically before an English Cabinet. We think it right, however, to draw attention to the various transactions in which Lord Malmesbury has been con-cerned as they come to light, that when he is aga a can-didate for power the character of his past performances may be duly estimated; and we think it no unfitting oc-

casion, at the same time, to call attention to the latest achievement of the great 'mystery' of diplomacy." There is a great gathering of the friends of "peace" low in session at Manchester. Enthusiastic RICHARD

at almost every breakfast table, are often filled with the shell rises in the air, and falling on the doomed vesdreadful croakings and terrible forebodings, spoiling the sel shivers it into a thousand splinters and sends it to the appetite and ruining the digestion of thousands, and bottom. Never was invention more complete-at least

We are not sanguine, but we really hope Nasmyth's about the certainty of the next year's clip of wool being mortar may be successful. If it were possible to sink a a very short one, and an announcement that the next ship—to destroy a regiment at a single blow—to do this grain harvest will be very deficient. The sheep in Aus- easily, cheaply, rapidly, at all times and in all placesralis are alive, it is true, and well-fleeced, but the cost of there would be no more wars. Men would not dare to labor is immense, and there seems to be no hope that the make war. No victory would be worth the blood it would sale of the wool will repay the grower for the cost attend- cost; it certainly is not so at this time; but with their

"The law of war between nation and nation wars are few or frequent in proportion to the destructive powers of the arms in use. When the club was the only with the season. As soon as the harvest was sown, the felt how great the loss must be of a collision, and states-men began to ask themselves if the possible gain would equal the inevitable loss. No doubt passion, ignorance, personal cupidity, often overleapt the bounds of reason, and plunged all Europe into horrors; but the violence never failed to obtain the reproach of public opinion—the brand of history. And no ruler, however powerful, can dispense with the moral support of public opinion; and hence, however warlike, the most passionate lover of war will hesitate long and resort to a thousand tricks—as Bonaparte always did—rather than appear to Europe as the open aggressor, the wilful shedder of blood.

Since war became the tremendous business that it is, no man dare take upon himself the fearful responsibility of a wanton initiative. Make it more destructive still and you increase this wholesome horror. War is a folly so profound, even now, that an appeal to the sword, unless it be in defence of life or something dearer still than life—honor, liberty, civilization—is little less than an act of insanity. But, when Nasmyth's shell and other simi-lar instruments of annihilation shall have rendered the collision of fleets and armies only another word for their mutual and entire destruction, a declaration of war will be an act of such positive madness that men would rise up in their indignation and tear the monster who would dare to think of it limb from limb, as they would destroy a ra-

"Therefore, do we christen Nasmyth's mortar—an instrument to sink our ships as well as those of our European enemies—the great 'Peacemaker.' A mortar that will defend Dover from the French will defend Calais from

"What boots it at one gate to make defence

The only use, therefore, of such terrible instruments is to point them against the obtuse brains and well-enthed passions of our emperors and statesmen. This way they may really act as peacemakers and life-preserv-ers—effective where the piping eloquence of Cobden would entirely fail.'

The immediate causes why the bank declared last week a further rise in the rate of interest at which it will lend its money lie on the surface. The accounts published to the 15th indicate a continual demand for money, which, we are told, is still undiminished. The last returns showed an increase in the circulation of £341,148, and a decrease in its bullion of £617,114, consequently a decrease in its reserve or spare fund of £958,262. Last year the reserve was £10,449,727, this year it is £9,906,832, consequently the loanable capital of the bank last year exceeded that which it possesses at the present time by more than half a million; and this circumstance, with the condition of the money market in Paris, and the probable future of FRANCE, appears to most people to form a suffibank. The gold which lately arrived by the Australian steamer was contained in about four hundred packages, and weighed nearly ten tons; it was safely deposited in lace. It was the most valuable deposite that ever enter-

ed the Bank of England at one time. We have nothing to record in Theatricals, excepting the production of Douglas JERROLD's new play of "St. with the public at the Princess'.

"Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" Reviews; for, although change has now taken place, and the stream of labor is Emp all; and it is too hard upon the farmers, who have a right we noticed the latter last week, it had not then been pub- from Melbourne to Sydney. danger of a much more imminent kind more seriously to every facility that can be afforded them for the wise lished. By a curious coincidence, the two Reviews have each seized hold of three subjects in common: "India," "The Count Montalembert," and "The Budget." The large questions simply with a view to prejudices, or prepossessions derived from party theories, that we no longer expect to see the same differences between the discussion of the same question by the two Reviews as when they were the respective organs of Whig and Tory sentiment. Still the traces which yet remain of the old impressions and associations are distinctly visible and very amusing. "To ask the United States never to buy, never receive, The "Edinburgh" has an able article on Bussen's "Hippolytus and his Age," which will be all the more useful as showing that this extraordinary work, although one of the most profound, ought, in many respects, to be one of the most popular of the age. Looking upon it historically, it is as amusing as a romance; while viewed as a poemical treatise upon points which are agitating the minds the laws of nations in this case. It remains to be seen of millions, and which are of the utmost importance to whether Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet will follow their the well-being of society, it must be considered as one of of millions, and which are of the utmost importance to the most valuable additions to our literature that has been made for several years past. A translation of Mr. Ma-CAULAY'S History of England is obtaining great celebrity in France. Several of the principal journals of Paris have given elaborate reviews of it.

The returns of the General Post Office for the past year give additional proof of the efficacy of the penny postage system in every respect. In 1839 the number of letters was 76 millions; in 1840, first year of the new system, 169 millions; in 1845 the number reached 2714 millions; in 1850 it was 347 millions; and in 1852 it had increased to 3791 millions.

The Duke of Wallington's property has been proved

by his executors as being under £800,000. eyes," but the pivot upon which European policy and Eu- much higher and more ancient nobility than that of ropean action seems to turn. The EMPERON's marriage the Emperor, if we leave out of the question the and its probable consequences seem to engross the French parvenue Emperor Napoleon I. I sent you, I annexation of Texas, (of which Mr. Everett's opinion is people and the Parisian press: the first is to take place think, last Monday, something like authentic docuon Saturday with great pomp and imperial splendor; the ments establishing that fact. On the mother's side, latter will soon begin to develop themselves. The Ex- if not of equally illustrious descent, she is at least upon renon's very remarkable speech in making the announce- a par with the petty Italian and Corsican nobility of the ment of his marriage to the Senate and Corps Legislatif ante-imperial Bonapartes. I have seen a note communiis characterized by the rhetorical adroitness and vigor cated to the papers by a respectable gentleman, a resident which mark the productions of Louis Narolson. The of Brussels, and a near relative of the mother of the Emperor, in an extreme of frankness, acknowledges that Countess of TEBA, and bearing the same name, Kirkpahe is a parvenu, but a parvenu raised to the throne by trick. It appears that the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, in eight millions of voices; intimates that it would be incon- Scotland, were among the unfortunate adherents of the gruous in him to seek an alliance amongst the sovereign Stuart cause who were compelled to expatriate themselves houses of Europe, and labors with greatingenuity to prove upon the issue of the disastrous attempt of that royal that that which was unattainable was undesirable, whilst house to recover the throne. The ancestor of the family that which was inevitable is politic and desirable. The finally settled in Malaga, Spain. In the course of time a dotation of the Empress is to be 300,000 frs. per annum. daughter of the Kirkpatrioks (mother of the future Em-The Princess Martinuou is charged with ordering the bri- press of the French) married a younger brother of the dal traverery. Rumors of a number of popular measures. are in circulation, such as the army is to be immediately out children, his younger brother (father of the future reduced by 60,000 men; the banished generals are to be recalled without condition; the Orleans family are to be Count of Monriso. The mother of the Empress Eugenia paid for their confiscated property, &c. The ensuing has several sisters, none of whom made so grand a match week is to be one of jubilee in Paris. The Heralds have as the Countess of Monrijo. They all, however, married men invited in dress coats. The doors on the side of the been at work making out Md'lle Montijo's pedigree, and have already found for her a coat of arms of twenty-five quarterings, and connected her with the most illustrious Spanish houses, those of Guzman, Medina, Las Torrea. Medina-Sidonia, Olivares, &c. A provincial paper has Connex is about to pipe his pastoral of peace before as- an article, alluding to French affairs, headed "The comsembled thousands in the Free Trade Hall. He will find ing crash." The first proof of this is that the Duke of of the Empress in the cause of Napoleon I. in 1815 and son, is sometimes troubled with thick-coming fancies; a coadjutor in the great iron factory at Patricroft, where Bassano, a friend of Louis Narolnon, is a bankrupt; he previously. Both the brothers, it appears, fought in the he is not so much of a go-ahead as of a look-ahead habit Mr. Nasmyru announces a wonderful discovery. He has is "Grand Chamberlain to his Imperial Majesty." The and disposition. In fair weather he is peering into the invented a morter, against which no vessel can stand for second proof is, that Gen. St. Arrand is a defaulter at future, and anticipating clouds and storms. If this habit an instant. You have only, he asserts, to plant a couple the Stock Exchange, and has been, as the brokers say. did not often ereate the wischief which it dreads, and un- of these mortars in each port and harbor on the coast, "executed" there. Gen. St. Arnaud is one of Napoleon's

commendable. Our public journals, which find their place | bor so protected, with a single match the train is fired, | ing explosion of the French financial system are noticed. | plished in accordance with the provisions of the Code | of the State, the ladies of the Minister A Paris paper of yesterday says:

> "Business affairs in France are generally reported as "Business affairs in France are generally reported as dull, and little improvement is anticipated before next month, when extensive orders are looked for from America. The prevailing inactivity is attributed chiefly to the extraordinary decline in the public funds, which has sensibly affected every branch of commerce. The grain market has been rather depressed during the week, but to-day there is a shade of improvement both here and at Bordeaux. In the silk trade, however, an exception must be made as to the general depression, a fair average busibe made as to the general depression, a fair average busi-ness being reported at the full rates which have latterly ruled the market."

Prices have, however, rallied during these two last days n the Bourse, and confidence is somewhat restored. There seems to be great doubt whether "the Empire" is ikely to be "peace." Twenty ships of the line, all to be furnished with screw propellers, eighteen first-class frigates, and fifteen other vessels of war are now being built.

The French Government appears to continue to "adance backwards" with respect to literature. After all out extinguishing the literary talent of the present day, t has now commenced an attack upon the past, and the great MOLIERE is its first victim. His marvellous comedy, Tartuffe, has been prohibited at the Theatre Français, at the request of the ultra church party."

Spars furnishes nothing promising or consolatory, and PORTUGAL is equally discouraging. All that we hear from ITALY is that the Pork has decided the question "to go or not to go" to Paris, to consecrate the Coronation of Na-POLEON III, in the affirmative. This resolution has thrown the Sacred College into consternation, and every argument has been tried in vain with P10 Nono to induce him to change his purpose. It is said that his Holiness had written to the Emperor announcing his willingness to undertake the journey. Austrian and Russian influence will, it is said, be put in requisition, but it is thought the Holy Father will not change his mind.

The little Republic of MONTENBORO, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, is bringing itself into notice by entering into war with TURKEY. The connexion which has long been known to exist between the Chief of the Montenegrins and Russia, and the importance of Montenegro in relation to the sommerce, &c. of the Adriatic, coupled with the rumored designs of Russia upon the East, have invested this little war with a fictitious interest, and the European journals are discussing the subject at great ength. If half be true that we hear about this business it is of a very pregnant nature.

GERMANY is a blank, and furnishes nothing but accounts of Dr. Genvinus, his book, and his prosecution "for inciting to high treason and endangering the public peace." In the mean time the doctor has wisely escaped from his persecutors; the trial is to commence to-morrow (29th) at Heidelberg, when, if he does not present himself, he will be judged guilty, and no future defence permitted him. However, although the police seized nearly the whole of the first edition of the book, a second edition has, in spite of the police, somehow or other, got into circulation, and has been very widely distributed.

The general tenor of the news from the seat of war at

will quit the Governorship of India in July next. The Duke of Newcastle is mentioned as his suggessor.

The imperial bride will be received at the bottom Duke of Newcastle is mentioned as his successor.

The last intelligence from Australia is to a very late date, and contains several events, any one of which would in ordinary times be considered as striking and remarkable. For instance, the passage of the gigantic steampacket the Great Britain, with her living freight, from London to Melbourne in eighty-three days; the voyage cient justification of the late measures adopted by the of the Formosa, the first ever effected from Australia to Ceylon, across a vast and inhospitable ocean; the discovery of gold in New Zealand; the preparation of a constitution for its own use by the colony of New South Wales; the bank last Saturday, amidst the cheers of the popu- and the opening of the first university of the Southern Hemisphere. The accounts upon the whole appear to us satisfactory, although there is much which we could wish otherwise. The wealth lightly won is as lightly spent. Recklessness and intemperance have possessed themselves Cupid, or Dorothy's Fortune;" first at the Royal Theatri- of the laboring classes, and the Governments which we cals at Windsor Castle and subsequently at the Princess's have established prove utterly unequal to the sudden Theatre. It received great applause from the royal and strain on their energies and resources. The Sydney gold noble party at Windsor, and has become a great favorite fields continue a steady, profitable yield, but the greater with the public at the Princess'.

attractions of the Port Phillip diggings give them such an on the left for the Empress. At the foot of the platform on the left will be a table, on which will have been placed attractions of the Port Phillip diggings give them such an ance of the old-established caterers for the public, the sand ounces a week were until latterly lost sight of. A "Ouarterly" Reviews: for although change has now taken place, and the stream of labor is "Upon the entrance of the Emperor and of the future

> JANUARY 28 .- There is not an atom of domestic news this morning, and very little foreign. Paris is represented as being very gay; a great many English visiters have week in honor of the Emperor's marriage. Politics appear to be postponed by general consent until after next week. The Cardinals at Rome cannot yet make up their not only holds to his resolution, but talks of comprising Vienna in his trip, thus warding off the jealousy of the "chivalrous" young Emperor of Austria, by crowning him as well as his more mature imperial brother, Napo-LEON III. A singular musical novelty has, in some degree, relieved the languor and monotony of Rome. In VERDI's new opera, the Troubadour, an anvil chorus, with an accompaniment of sledge-hammers, is introduced !

Paris Bourse, latest prices last night .- 3 per cts. 80f. 65c.; London Stock Exchange, 2 o'clock .- Consols, both for mo ney and account, 994 to 994; Bank stock, 2274.

A very good business continues to be done in American stocks, and all that is afloat in the market will very soon be absorbed. The inquiry also extends to the leading descriptions of railway bonds.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JANUARY 27, 1853.

The Imperial marriage is of course still the sole object of public interest in France. The papers of all parties are filled with articles, each giving, with some little variation, the pedigree, paternal and maternal, of the future Empress Eugenia. Her ex-FRANCE is still not only the "cynosure of neighboring traction, at least on the father's side, appears of very Count of Montiso. Upon the death of the Count, with-Empress) fell heir to the title and large estates of the respectably; and one of them married her cousin of the same name, Kirkpatrick, a brother of the gentleman of Brussels who communicated to the journals the biographical note alluded to above. There would seem to be a confusion of the two last Counts of Monriso in the many newspaper accounts of the military services of the father French ranks; but it was the elder brother, and not the father of the Empress, who, upon several brilliant occasions, added distinction to the name of Monriso. The Emperor Narolnon III, however, says that his bride's necessarily cloud the present with dark and dreary anti- and you may then dispense with all other means and ap-The imperial marriage is not, it appears, being accom-

plished in accordance with the provisions of the Code
Civil. Is the Emperor above the law in this important
matter? Civilly and politically, this non-conformity may
have important consequences by and by. I have seen no
allusion to this disregard of the law on marriage in any
of the journals. In private life the omissions signalized
would be grave affairs. I have never heard that the Emperor's marriage was without and above the code civil.
Book I. Tit. II. Chap. 8, Art. 63, of the Code prescribes
"two publications, at an interval of eight days, on Sunday." These publications shall declare the "names, profed prescribes that "an extract of the record of publication shall be and remain posted up at the door of the
mayor's office (maison commune) during the eight
days of interval between the two publications. The
marriage cannot be celebrated before the third day after,
and exclusive of that of the second publication." These
requirements of the civil code are utterly disregardin the state, the ladies of the Ministers, the Marshals, and
Admirals; the widows of the great dignitaries of the mpire, Marshals, and Admirals; the ladies of the bousehold of the Emperor.
Other tribunes and galleries all be reserved to the Marshals, the
Admirals; the widows of the great dignitaries of the mpire, Marshals, and Admirals; the ladies of the bousehold of the Emperor.
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Admirals; the widows of the great dignitaries of the Emperor.
Other tribunes and galleries of the bousehold of the Emperor.
Other tribunes and galleries of the household of the Emperor.
Other tribunes and galleries all be reserved to the Marshals, and
Admirals; the widows of the great dignitaries of the Emperor.
Other tribunes and galleries all be reserved to the Marshals, and
the ladies of the household of the Emperor.
Other tribunes of the househo requirements of the civil code are utterly disregarded in the very precipitous consummation of the imperial marriage. It is worth while to note this. The first public official intimation of the imperial marriage was given at the ceremonial of the Tuileries upon the occasion of the address, of which I sent you a translation on Monday last. That ceremonial took place at noon on the 22d; and even then there was no more particular designation of the bride than as a young lady of noble birth and Spanish origin, whose father had shed his blood in the military service of Napoleon I. The Moniteur of the 23d announces, as for the first time, that on the 30th January, at Notre Dame, would be celebrated the marriage of the Emperor with "M'lle. DE MONTIJO, Countess of Teba, daughter of Count DE MONTIJO, Senater and Grandee of Spain." Now, even assuming, which cannot be done without extreme violence to all sound rules of interpretation, that the announcement made by the Emperor in person, at noon on the 22d, is to be legally considered as a "first publication," provided for in the civil code, the marriage could not be legally celebrated, according to Arts. 63 and 64, above cited, till noon on the 2d February. Yet the Moniteur of the 25th instant announces "the civil marriage of the Emperor will be celebrated at the palace of the Tuileries on Saturday next, 29th January." This civil marriage is the binding effective legal ceremony which is forbidden by the terms of Art. 64 of the civil code till after the accomplishment of certain conditions, omitted in this imperial marriage. The religious ceremonies at Notre Dame on the 30th satisfy the religious customs of the country, but are not necessary to the validity of the marriage contract.

I extract from the Moniteur of day before yesterday the following announcement and description of the ceremonies to take place next Saturday, the 29th, upon occasion of the celebration of the civil marriage of the Emperor :

"The civil marriage of the Emperor will be celebrated at the palace of the Tuileries on Saturday next, 29th

January.
"At 8 P. M. the Grand Master of Ceremonies, attended by a master, will go with two carriages to seek the imperial bride. The first carriage will be occupied by two ladies of honor, and by the master of ceremonies; the the Cape of Good Hope is not so satisfactory as previous advices seemed to indicate.

There has been more fighting in Burmah, but we can scarcely make out with what result. Lord Dalhousie Queen of the Spains, and the Grand Master of Ceremonies. of the staircase of the pavilion by the grand chamberlain, the grand master of the horse, the first master of the horse, two chamberlains, and the officers of ordonnance on service, and will be conducted to the family-saloon,

where the Emperor will await her.
"On her entrance into the first saloon their Imperial Highnesses the Prince Napoleon and Madame the Princesse MATHILDE will receive the imperial bride, and proceed on with her to the family-saloon. The Emperor will have near him his Imperial Highness the Prince JEROME NAPO-LEON, and those of the members of his family whom his Majesty shall have designated. Around his Majesty will be the Cardinals, the Marshals, and the Admirals, the Ministers, the grand officers, and the officers of his household, the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary of

his Majesty present at Paris.
"The Grand Master of Ceremonies will take the orders of the Emperor, and the cortege will proceed to the salle of the Marshals, where the ceremony of the civil marriage will take place. Places will have been assigned by a master of ceremonies, assisted by two aids, to the persons invited by his Majesty. At the bottom of the hall, toward the gardens, two equal fauteuils will have been placed upon a platform; that on the right for the Emperor, that ss. all the ladies will ris will all who are present, until the conclusion of the ce-

"The Emperor having seated himself, the Grand Master of Ceremonies will invite the Minister of State, exercising the functions of officer of the etat-civil, attributed to him course of events has made it so difficult for writers to treat arrived during the last two days, and the hotels are all by article 8 of the senatus-consultum of 23d December crowded. Several brilliant fetes are announced for next last, assisted by the President of the Council of State, week in honor of the Emperor's marriage. Politics appointed to this effect by his Majesty, to take position front of the jauteuil of the Emperor.
The Minister of State will receive the declarations of

the Emperor and of her excellency Mademoiselle ECGENIA minds to approve the Pope's visit to Paris; but Pio Nono DE MONTIJO, Countess of Teba, and will pronounce them

pen to the Emperor and afterwards to the Empress. The Madame the Countess of Montijo, his excellency the Min-ister of Spain, the Princes and Princesses according to heir rank, and by the witnesses designated by his

After the ceremony her Majesty the Empress will be econducted to the Elysée with the ceremonial which had been observed on her arrival."

After the ceremony above described there will be a MERY, and the music by AUBER. The orchestra of the Opera and the choirs of the Conservatory of Music will concur to give eclat to this grand musical fete. Rooza, of the opera, will sing the recitatives and the principal be issued upon this occasion.

AUBER goes daily to Notre Dame to superintend the arrangements for the installation of his Orchestra of five hundred musicians, who are to figure in a mass of his composition, which is to be executed on Sunday, at the religious celebration of the Emperor's marriage.

Touching that ceremony of the 30th at Notre Dame, I extract from the Moniteur of to-day the following an-

"On Sunday, 30th January, 1853, at 11 o'clock in the morning, two of the court carriages will go for the Empress to the palace of the Elysée. In the first carriage vill be the Grand Mistress of the Household, the Lady of Honor, and the First Chamberlain of her Majesty. The second carriage will receive the Empress, her Excellency the Countess de Montijo, the Grand Master of the Household of the Empress, and the equerry of her Majesty will be at the door. The carriages, which will be escorted by picket of cavalry, will enter by the gate of the Pavillon Flore. The Grand Chamberlain and the Grand Equerthe First Equerry, four Chamberlains, and the order-officers on duty, will receive the Empress at the door of the Pavillon de l'Horloge. Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde will receive her Majesty at the bottom of the grand staircase. The cortége will ascend the grand staircase, and proceed to the Salon de l'Emperor. The Emperor, accompanied by his Imperial Highness the Prince Jerome, the Ministers, the Marshall and Admirals, the Grand Marshal of the alace, and the Grand Huntsman will advance towards Empress from the Salon de l'Empereur, and will conduct her into that salon. At nine o'clock in the morning Master of the Ceremonies and assistants will go to the cathedral, to superintend the placing of the persons in vited to the ceremony. The members of the constituted bodies and the functionaries will be in uniform, the ladies in high dresses (robes montantes) and bonnets, the gentlegrand entrance, and the southern and northern doors of the church, will slone be opened to the persons invited The central door will be exclusively reserved to their Maicaties, and to the ambassadors and foreign ministers, ay sacred music until the arrival of their Majesties. On an estrade exected in the midst of the transept in face o the altar will be placed, under a canopy, two chairs of bonor and two prie-Dieu for their Majesties. Vast es-trades, in the form of an amphitheatre, filling each of the ranches of the Latin cross, will be set apart for the French and foreign diplomatic bodies, the Senate, the French and foreign diplomatic bodies, the Senate, the Legislative body, and the Council of State. Tribunes, bpening on to the Latin cross, will be set apart for the dadies of the diplomatic body, the members of the family of the Emperor who may not be in the cortige of their Majesties, the ladies of the presidents of the great bodies

squadron of cavalry. Then will come the carriages of the Manisters, those of the officers and ladies of the Princes and Princesses; a carriage containing the persons attached to the household of her Imperial Highness the Princess Mathilde; a squadron of the Guides; a carriage in which will be the ladies of the Palace of the Empress; a carriage occupied by the Grand Master and First Chamberlain of the Empress; a carriage drawn by six horses, occupied by the grand officers of the household of the Emperor; a carriage drawn by six horses, in which will be her Imperial Highness Princess Mathilde, her Excellency the Countess de Montijo, the Grand Mistress of the Household of the Empress, and the lady of honor of her Majesty; a carriage drawn by six horses, in which will be their Imperial Highnesses the Prince Jerome Napoleon and the Prince Napoleon. In a carriage drawn by eight horses will be the Emperor and the Empress. The carriage of their Majesties will be followed by a squadron of Guides and a regiment of cavalry. Informed of the approach of the cortége, the Archbishop of Paris, preceded by his clergy, will go in procession towards the great door to receive their Majesties. The great doors will be thrown open; the Emperor leading the Empress by the hand will enter the basilick; their Majesties will place themselves on the throne. The Archbishop officiating will salute their Majesties, and will commence the ceremony of the marriage. After the blessing of the pieces of gold and the nuptial ring, their Majesties will go to the foot of the altar, will remain standing, and will give each other the right hand. The Archbishop, addressing himself first to the Emperor, and then to the Empress, will receive their declarations to take each other for husband and wife, and will successively present to the Emperor the pieces of gold and the ring. The Emperor will present the pieces of declarations to take each other for husband and wife, and will successively present to the Emperor the pieces of gold and the ring. The Emperor will present the pieces of gold to the Empress, and will place the ring on her finger. After the prayers, their Majesties will return to their throne. Their Majesties will successively present themselves at the offering. After the Pater, their Majesties will go to the foot of the altar, and will kneel; the first chaplain of the Emperor and another bishop will extend above the heads of their Majesties a canopy of silver brocade, and will keep it so extended during the coraison. During the episcopal benediction and the reading of the Gospel, the choir will chant several times the Domine salvum. The Archbishop will then present holy water to Gospei, the choir will chant several times the Domine salevum. The Archbishop will then present holy water to their Majesties, and will commence the Te Deum, which will be taken up by the orchestra and the singers. After the Te Deum, the great officers of the Crown, the Princes, the Ministers, and other persons who arrived in the cortege will resume their places. Their Majesties will depend that there are will resume their places. were on their arrival. The Archbishop will immediately precede them to conduct them in procession up to the The Moniteur also gives the following as the line to be

taken by the cortége :

"The cortége of their Majesties will leave the Palace of the Tuilcries by the principal gate, will cross the Carrousel and the court of the Louvre, and will follow the Rue des Fossés, Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, the Rue de Rivoli, the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, the Quai de Gèvres, the Pont Notré-dame, the Quai Napoleon, the Rue d'Ar-cole, and the Parvis Notre-Dame. After the ceremony, the cortége will return to the Tuileries by the Rue d'Ar-cole, the Quai Napoléon, the Quai aux Fleurs, the Pont au Change, the Quais up to the Place de la Concorde, and it will reach the palace by the grand avenue in the gar-

The Pays, in reply to some of the journals which have called upon the Government to grant an unconditional amnesty to all the political exiles, and other political offenders, notices the numerous acts of clemency performed by the chief of the State, and adds: "Such have been the acts of the head of the State

yielding to the inspirations of his heart. According as with a firm hand he reconstituted the fortune, dignity, and advancement of France, he successively removed the barriers of exile; and, after having given security to interests and calm to families, he cicatrised with a kindly hand the wounds of those who suffered from our civil discords. Such is the truth. Such is the picture which party spirit would in vain attempt to disfigure, by casting over it the afflicting shade of some misfortunes which we respect even in the exaggeration and injustice of their complaints. And what is it that is asked from those persons who are allowed to return to their country? Have which they are obliged to reject with contempt? By no means. They are spoken to of their duties; are told that no one degraded himself by submitting to the spin-ion of a whole people; are informed that no doubt can possibly be entertained as to the will of France, three times expressed with increased force; they are asked to promise not to make any violent or revolutionary attempt against the public peace, which, after sixty years of con-vulsive agitation, has need of repose. This is what has been asked for—the sacrifice of their hatred and of their "The Minister of State will receive the declarations of the Emperor and of her excellency Mademoiselle EUGENIA by MONTIJO, Countess of Teba, and will pronounce them united in marriage.

"The President of the excellency Mademoiselle EUGENIA wengeance, and reconcilitation and respect for the law. We are happy to declare that this appeal has been attended to, and that a great number of exiles have returned to France to take their part in the general prosperity scattered about by the Government. And this has been effected without noise or ostentation. This amnesty, accom-plished on bases as wide as fruitful, has been carried into effect individually: the names of the persons par-doned have in general been only known to their own families, to the Government which followed the impulse of its heart, and to God, who judges and recompenses noble actions. Such is the point at which we have arrived. The number of the persons banished has considerably diminished. Whatever may be that of the men After the ceremony above described there will be a grand concert in the Theatre of the Tuileries. A cantate from their country, if political matters can explain it, will be executed composed for the occasion, the words by kindness of heart will always find it too great. We desire most earnestly to see the day soon arrive when all the vanquished of December may return to their homes; but clemency is not produced by the vehement philippies of certain writers any more than by articles in journals. It is the Government alone, concentrating as it does withsolos. One thousand invitations to favored guests will in its own grasp and under its vigilant eye the situation and wants of the whole country, that can fix the day when the great act of a general amnesty may be safely pro-claimed. Have we arrived at that moment of calm which permits the heart of the statesman to yield without constraint to all its generous instincts? Is authority at present strong enough and respected enough? Is the imperial Government, founded on eight millions of suffrages, sufficiently solid to have nothing to apprehend from the return of all these persons, who, only a few days back, ex-pressed their anger against it with so violent a fanati-cism? Is the stability promised by the union of the Em-peror with her whom he has chosen, and whose goodness equals her grace, sufficiently complete for the happiness of the throne, to disseminate itself in benefits over all the families whose children bewail their fate in foreign countries? That is a question which we will not undertake to answer; but within the just limit of the interests of France, all that the Emperor has hitherto done may give the measure of his fature generosity. What may be safe-ly said is, that the day when the country can receive back without fear her exiled sons, it is not the head of the State who will retard by a single minute the hour of clemency. May that hour arrive soon! When it strikes, it will be a signal that the Emperor is able to listen to the suggestions of his magnanimous heart without compronising the sacred interests of society.'

The Debats says: "At the opening of the approaching session the Senate will occupy itself in fixing by a senatus-consultum the dowry of the Empress, as it results from the following passage of the report made by the Count de Casabianca, in the name of the commission charged to examine the project of senatus-consultum on the civil list and the dotation of the Crown : 'As soon as the Emperor, yielding to the ardent supplications of France, shall fix on a spouse to sit with him on the throne, the dowry shall be determined by a senatusconsultum, without that happy event giving rise to any

increase whatever in the civil list," The Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims has arrived in Pais to be present at the religious ceremony of the impe-

ial marriage. "We are informed," says the Patric, "that the national guard will be called out on Sunday, and that it will, conjointly with the army, form the line of the procession of the Emperor." It is announced that a grand ball will be offered to the

Empress by the Legislative Body on Easter Monday. At the ball to be given by the Senate to the Emperor on the 7th, the gentlemen are to be either in uniform or

The Municipal Commission held an extraordinary sitting yesterday, in order to deliberate on the propositions